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which the volume tends to enforce, is that the Iowa legislature should profit by the experience of the English Parliament and the legislatures of some of our states and create a drafting bureau.

The book represents the cooperative work of a group under the supervision of the editor of the series. Its scope is indicated by the titles of the several chapters. A brief account of the history of the territorial and state legislature is followed by a still briefer sketch of its law-making power and the rules of parliamentary law, with a more detailed statement of the Iowa procedure for introduction and consideration of bills. A chapter on "Form and language of statutes in Iowa" begins with a frank statement that it undertakes to consider the Iowa statutes in the light of the suggestions made by writers like Ilbert and Willard respecting the general problems of statutory drafting. "Codification of statute law in Iowa" shows the progress of successive compilations but gives little or no indication of the growth of the statute law. The authors seem to have overlooked the opportunity to point out how the social and economic history of the state is reflected in the development of the code.

A chapter on interpretation and construction of statutes contains a brief resume of the general principles found in textbooks on these subjects with illustrations from Iowa decisions. Another discusses attempts to improve the drafting of legislation in England and in this country and recommends the creation of a drafting bureau to assist Iowa legislators in the formation of statutes. The concluding chapters on the committee system and abuses in law-making summarize current criticisms adding local color by reference to Iowa incidents and problems.

The aim of the volume as stated in the introduction is to be of real service to draftsmen and legislators as well as to students of history and government. It probably will be of value to members of the state legislature and to persons interested in the general problems of legislation. It contributes little, however, to the literature on these subjects available to the serious student. Its method of treatment is sketchy; its authors have rather rewritten for popular reading materials which will be found in Ilbert, Willard and other books on legislation than set forth the product of their own research. Unquestionably what they have done represents a service to the people of their state, but those interested in legislation and its drafting will be disappointed that the volume does not contain more of substantial illustration and suggestion drawn from a critical study of the Iowa experience.

The defects of the volume will be appreciated particularly by the lawyer and the trained draftsman. The recently awakened interest in drafting has progressed to the point where it is difficult for the historian or political scientist satisfactorily to treat of problems which are essentially legal in their nature. However, the authors have at least indicated the outline of interesting work which remains to be done on the technique of legislative contribution to the progress of the law.

Thomas I. Parkinson.

A TREATISE ON THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS. BY ARTHUR D. HONNOLD. 2 Vols. Kansas City, Mo.: VERNON LAW BOOK CO. 1917. pp. xxi, 1905.

Mr. Honnold's intention has evidently been to furnish a convenient reference book of the statute and case law on workmen's compensation

rather than a critical or explanatory treatise. Consequently, the present work is exceedingly dry reading and is further defective in lacking any historical treatment of the subject. To some extent, however, the faults of the books are those of the matter with which it treats; for the large number and varying provisions of the American compensation statutes render a mere classified enumeration of "modern instances" almost the only practicable method of setting before the legal profession in a compact form the wondrous results of the combined workings of the legislative and judicial mind.

The author's exceptional fondness for detail is evidenced by the footnotes, which are full almost to the point of crowding the text off the page, and are packed with digests of cases and quotations from opinions. In the long chapter on "Circumstances under which Compensation becomes due", this characteristic is particularly in evidence, with the result that a mass of decisions, representing almost every conceivable combination of circumstances resulting in compensable injury, is made easily accessible to the busy lawyer. An excellent index aids in the accomplishment of this desirable result.

Rights of dependents under the acts are treated very fully and clearly. The basis of compensation, including the difficult subject of what constitutes permanent and partial, temporary and total, disability, is also covered in a manner which does credit to the author's ingenuity in arranging his data as well as the thoroughness of his researches; and the sections on medical treatment and accidents "arising out of and in the course of the employment" are also worthy of commendation. In view, however, of the intrinsic interest and practical importance of the inclusion, by statute or judicial interpretation, of occupational diseases among the injuries for which compensation may be granted, the scant attention which Mr. Honnold accords this subject is unfortunate; but the charge of incompleteness can be brought against few chapters of the book, whose faults are more of inclusion than of exclusion.

It is to be regretted that the publishers have followed the precedent established by the earlier treatise of Mr. Bradbury in making this a two volume work. All that is of any value is embraced in the first volume. The second contains merely the texts of the American and English acts, with a synopsis of the German act; all of which, for the practical purposes of the lawyers who are likely to use the book, are better presented in such digests as those of the Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau. Moreover, the present work is being published on the threshold of a heavy legislative year, and any collection of compensation statutes made now is certain to require extensive supplementing in the very near future.

SIXTY YEARS OF AMERICAN LIFE. By EVERETT P. WHEELER. New York: E. P. DUTTON & Co. 1917. pp. xi, 489.

While it is difficult for one who writes contemporaneous history and still labors under the force of feelings which controlled his own actions to form a proper estimate of his times, yet the record of one who has himself acted history and who recounts the battles in which he himself was in the forefront has a charm of vividness and intimacy, which fully compensates for slight defects in perspective. And so, the casual reader as well as the more accurate student of history will be gratified by the appearance of Mr. Everett P. Wheeler's "Sixty Years of